

CRYSTALS OF URATE OF POTASH

AND

A PECULIAR FORM OF URIC ACID IN URINE.

BY BENJAMIN S. SHAW, M. D.,
OF BOSTON.

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CRYSTALS OF URATE OF POTASH IN URINE.

ON examining an urinary deposit, I found crystals of urate of potash. This substance rarely has a crystalline form in urine, generally being deposited amorphous. In this instance, these crystals were in the form of flat needles, with well-marked terminal faces, transparent and colourless. Many of them were collected in groups around a common centre, forming rosettes. When dissolved in nitric acid, and treated with ammonia, they gave the usual indications of uric acid, viz., a purple colour. Dissolved in nitric acid and treated with chloride of platinum for potash, yellowish octohedra of chloride of platinum and potash, not polarizing light, were formed.

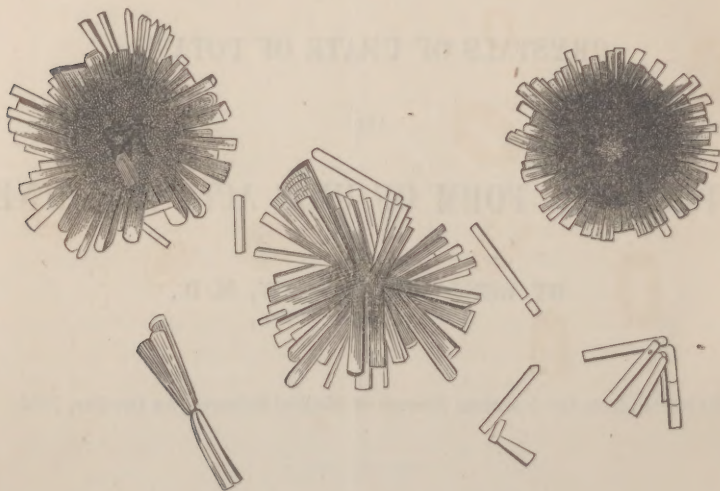
The deposit was flocculent, and of a light-pink colour; no other abnormal ingredient was found in the urine, except a small quantity of the ammonia-magnesian phosphate, and a very few torulæ, which were probably of accidental occurrence.

The patient from whom the urine came was a young man who had complained of general debility and loss of appetite, without any well-marked symptoms of any disease, for several weeks.

This form of urate of potash can be artificially obtained by the union of uric acid and potash in large quantities, and crystallization from hot water

I am not aware that it has ever been seen in urine. Indeed, any form of urate of potash is rare.

The accompanying figures represent these crystals magnified 350 diameters.



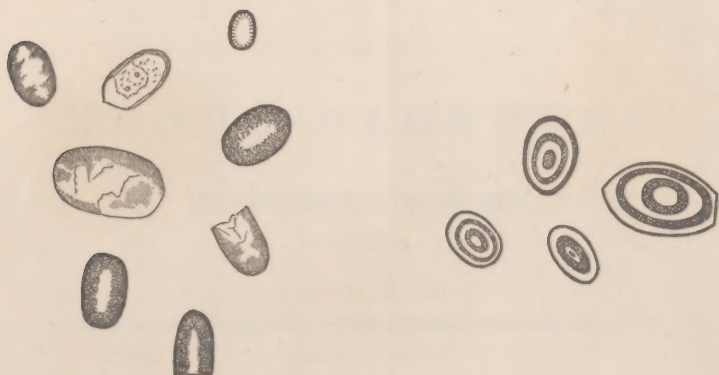
350 diameters.

A PECULIAR FORM OF URIC ACID IN URINE.

ON examining a deposit in urine, I found a peculiar form of uric acid. They were large ovoid disks, thin and very transparent, of a pinkish tinge when in a drop of urine, and yellowish when dry. They refracted light strongly, were seen to be disks when revolving in a fluid, and measured on an average 0.028 of a millimetre in their long diameter, and 0.021 of a millimetre in their short diameter. They polarized light beautifully, showing a series of concentric circles, making it probable that their structure is zeolitic, although no trace of needles or any internal structure could be discovered. In some the disks were not perfect, both extremities being wanting. When treated with boiling water they dissolved, and on cooling were precipitated as crystals of uric acid of common and well-known forms, polarizing light, and presenting all the characters of common uric acid.

The deposit was of a brown (light chocolate) colour, heavy, the urine acid, and no other abnormal ingredient seen in it. The patient, a woman, æt. 35, had had scarlet fever, followed immediately by rheumatism, and afterwards by erysipelas. The urine was remarkably abundant during the whole of the diseases.

The accompanying figures represent these forms of uric acid uncoloured; the group to the right, the appearance when seen with polarized light. Magnified 350 diameters.



350 diameters.

(1P.)



THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston, situated on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay, was first settled by the English in 1630. It was then a small town, but it grew rapidly, and by 1690 it had become one of the largest cities in the colonies. In 1773, the British government passed the Tea Act, which gave the British East India Company a monopoly on tea trade in the colonies. This led to the Boston Tea Party, in which the colonists dumped tea into the harbor. The British responded by closing the harbor and sending troops to the city. This led to the Battle of the Clouds, in which the British defeated the colonists. The city was then occupied by British troops for several years. In 1780, the British evacuated the city, and the colonists returned. The city then became the capital of the new nation, and it grew even larger. In 1800, the city was incorporated as a city, and it has since grown into one of the largest and most important cities in the United States.

The city of Boston is a city of many firsts. It was the first city to be founded by the English in North America. It was the first city to have a university, and it was the first city to have a public library. It was the first city to have a city government, and it was the first city to have a city seal. It was the first city to have a city coat of arms, and it was the first city to have a city flag. It was the first city to have a city motto, and it was the first city to have a city song. It was the first city to have a city anthem, and it was the first city to have a city hymn. It was the first city to have a city prayer, and it was the first city to have a city blessing. It was the first city to have a city curse, and it was the first city to have a city curse.